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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH JUNE.

IT is understood that the Committee of the French Senate have found a strong *prima facie* case against General Boulanger, and advise that his trial should take place immediately.

THE visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Paris has been a source of much gratification to the French people. Cordial visits have been exhanged between the Prince and President Carnot. The Prince spent some time in the Exhibition to-day, and ascended to the summit of the Eiffel Tower.

INTENSE interest prevails in New York in regard to the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Iriving Bishop. A coroner's inquiry has been opened to ascertain whether Mr. Bishop died in consequence of a cataleptic seizure or under the dissecting knife of the surgeons who conducted the autopsy, one of them being Dr. Irwin, formerly of the Royal Free Hospital, London. The surgeons have been admitted to bail. The counsel who appeared for Mrs. Bishop, the widow, contended that, even if no crime had been committed the acts of the surgeons amounted to misdemeanour, in that they made a *post mortem* examination without the coroner's consent. Several specialists have given their opinions that Mr. Bishop was most probably dead: but there is much feeling against the surgeons who performed the autopsy, owing to the fact that they conducted it without the assent of the relatives.

CHAMPAGNE STATISTICS—"Messrs. J. R. Parkington & Co, Wine Shippers, London, state the total quantity of Champagne forwarded from the Champagne Districts for year ending 31st March, amounted to 22,558,084 bottles, being an increase of 2,226,760 bottles as compared with 1888. Present Stocks in bond and bottles equal about 100,000,000 bottles, or not quite five years' consumption.

THE *Marhatta*, speaking of the state of affairs at Indore, says:—"We are glad to learn that His Highness the Maharaja has given full powers to the Dewan Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtane. If this be true then the Maharaja may indeed be congratulated on this evidence of a desire to really improve the administration of his State. Rao Bahadur Kirtane is not fond of show or of such reform as catches the eye merely. He is a slow but steady worker, and if his hands be left free to do as he likes he is the man to improve the present state of the administration. Up to this time he barely had the power to do anything; now that the gladsome news has come that he has been entrusted with full powers we need not say that the well-wishers of the State spread all over India will look to him with watchful eye to see how he reduces disorder and chaos to order and good Government. The absence of the Maharaja who is going away to Paris for the Exhibition will be a help to him."

MR. CROSTHWAITE is now at Simla. He wil act as an Additional Member of Council for about a month, and will return to the Central Provinces to officiate for Mr. Mackenzie In October he returns to Simla to see some of the Bills through the Legislative Council.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"We hope that the Attorney-General, or whoever else is responsible for the Official Secrets Bill, has noticed the extraordinary result of what is known to the newspapers as the 'Examination Papers Case.' The widow lady, who was the accused person in the case had endeavoured to induce a warehouse-man in the employment of Messrs. Harrison & Co, the Government printers, to procure her an 'early copy' of the Sandhurst examination papers—the object being to facilitate her son's entrance into the army. She was indicted at the Old Bailey the other day for 'endeavouring to incite to steal a certain paper. Mr. Poland, who defended her with great skill urged (1) that the papers could not be the subject of larceny as they had at the time no existence and (2) that she had no wish to steal the papers at all, but only to see them for a short time. The defence was successful, and the lady was acquitted."

TUESDAY, 11TH JUNE.

SIR JOHN GORST has stated in the House of Commons that he has not yet ascertained whether legislation is necessary to give effect to any of the proposals of the Public Service Commission that the Government might adopt.

THERE is great difference of opinion regarding the proposed abolition of the office of the Coroner of Bombay. The following extract is taken from one of the Bombay papers:—"The Government is said to be bent upon doing away with the Coroner of Bombay. To people living in the mofussil the Coroner may not seem to be so great a necessity; but surely Bombay with its vast population of so many nationalities, and of such conflicting manners and customs can ill afford to be without an officer who has already been of great use in the detection of serious offences and in the prevention of much useless harassment to respectable people. If the business of finding out whether there has been a crime or no were to be left to the police we fear miscarriage of justice and downright *zulum* in some cases must be the consequence. We know what our police is, and we, therefore, say that to give them the power to poke their nose into every affair of death and to leave them the sole power of making the preliminary investigation into the circumstances attending the event and of deciding whether there is any suspicious look about it or no would be to arm them with further powers of doing mischief or satisfying their private grudge or in any other way turning the powers and position given to them by law to private advantage and to the oppression of the public. We hope the Government will reconsider their resolution. Our Bombay contemporaries have very rightly protested strongly against the measure. In the face of such expression of public opinion will the Government of Lord Reay carry its point? We should think not."

OCTOGENARIAN PEERS.—Lord Winmareigh attained his eighty-seventh birthday on June 7, and Lord Ebury was 88 on Tuesday last. These are not the only octogenarian members of the House of Peers. Here are the names of a few others, with their ages:—Lord Addington. 84; the Earl of Albemarle 90; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, 81; Lord Bramwell, 81; the Bishop of Chichester 87; the Duke of Cleveland, 86; Lord Congleton (a relative of Mr. Parnell, M. P) 80; Lord Dacre, 81: Lord Deman, 84; the Duke of Devonshire (father of the Marquis of Hartington), 81; the Earl of Essex, 86; Earl Grey, 87; Lord Hamond, 87; the Earl of Lovelace (son-in-law of Lord Byron, the poet), 84; the Earl of Mansfield, 83; Earl Sydney, 84; Lord Templetown, 87; Lord Tennyson (the Poet Laureate), 80; Lord Teynham, 91; Lord Tollemache, 84; the Earl of Verulam, 80; and the Bishop of Worcester, 82.

THE *New York Herald* has been gathering the opinions of leading people in America, male and female, about marriage and divorce. Such people as Bishop Whitehead, Joseph Cook, President Da Costa, of the White Cross Society, Frances E. Willard, and some few others are in favour of a National law regulating divorce. Kate Field says, "Legislators had better beware how they put a premium on vice by forging the matrimonial chain so tight as to make a separation too difficult," and Annie Janness Miller backs Miss Field up with the demand. "Make the gateway as wide as possible." William S. Holman and Congressman McAdoo assert that no National law is wanted, as the regulation of marriage belongs exclusively to the field of State legislation. Marion Harland favours such amendment of the law as will forbid either of the divorced parties to marry again. Sarah K. Bolton, having seen women and little children made dependent on charity through intemperance and failure to support, cannot think infidelity should be the only cause for divorce." Take it all in all, the weight of public sentiment is strongly in favour of either a National law regulating divorce, or a uniform law in all the States, in accordance with which a woman legally married in one State would find herself legally married in every State.

A LONG despatch has just been sent to the Secretry of State for India on the subject of the appointment of a State agricultural chemist for India.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JUNE.

THE *Native Opinion* of Bombay says:—"The monsoon has burst upon us with an amount of climatic disturbance and wild fury not usually observable. Before last Thursday the heat during day was so oppressive and the nights so close that it was almost impossible to get sound sleep and people were anxiously looking out for the much expected happy change. And they had no reason to feel sorely disappointed; there was a copious fall of rain which has cooled down the atmosphere tolerably. The cultivator must be all happy and will go to his fields in great glee. We refer to the climatic disturbance of Thursday night."

HORRORS upon horrors accumulate in the accounts received from the missionaries engaged in distributing relief among the starving millions in China. Not only are women and children being openly sold in large numbers, but cannibalism is now becoming common, and even dead bodies are torn to pieces and eaten by the people. One distinction seems still to be observed, which is that parents will not eat their own children, but they willingly exchange them for others, and then all scruples vanish.

MR. LABOUCHERE, in *Truth*, says he hears that the Queen is far from pleased at the prospect of having to defray all the expenses of the Shah's visit to London which will amount to at least £25,000, as he intends to stay for nearly a month; and Lord Salisbury has been sounded as to whether it will not be possible to make the country pay at least the greater portion of the cost, inasmuch as the Shah is a State guest.

ALTHOUGH the fact is denied by the semi-official press, there can be no doubt, asserts a contemporary, that the Ameer has asked the Government of India to increase his subsidy on the ground of the increased military expenditure imposed upon him in providing for the security of his Turkestan border against Russian encroachment, and of the lakh of rupees now allowed monthly being simply a continuation of the amount agreed upon in the spring of 1856, in the treaty with the Ameer Dost Mahomed for preserving peace towards British India. The sum, his Highness points out, is manifestly insufficient to meet the enhanced cost of the subsequent obligation imposed upon Afghanistan to act as a buffer between the Russian forces and India.

A DR. DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ recently exhibited at the Paris Academy of Medicine a new alimentary substance, "Fromentine," which is obtained from wheat by the aid of millstones. Fromentine is the embryo wheat reduced to flour and deprived of the oil which it contains. The substance contains three times more nitrogenous substance than meat, and a strong proportion of sugar. Thus the amount of nitrogenous matter in it is 51 per cent. while that of the richest meat, mutton, is but 21 per cent, and the proportion of digestible substance reaches 87 per cent of the total weight. Hence it would appear that it might advantageously replace powdered meat as a concentrated food. It can be used for making soups, and even for making biscuits, the taste of which would not be disagreeable. The wheat germs employed are a by-product in the Schwietzer process of manufacturing a flour which can be kept for a long time without deteriorating.

SIR W. W. HUNTER has been delivering a course of lectures at Oxford on "Lord Dalhousie's work in India."

THE day before the last mail left London Sir George Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, in the House, whether there was any truth in the report that the period of the monopoly originally granted to the concessionaires of the Deccan Mining Company had been considerably extended, to which Sir John Gorst replied that "the terms of a proposed arrangement are now under discussion by the Secretary of State." 'The truth is,' says the *Pioneer*, 'that, notwithstanding the compromise, known as Mehdi Hassan's scheme, having been recommended by the Government of India, the Secretary of State shrinks from facing Parliament with so lame a conclusion, and that an endeavour is being made to screw better terms out of Mr Watson and his colleagues; Mr. Watson on his part pleading *non possumus*.'

THURSDAY, 13TH JUNE.

INFORMATION has been received in India that the Secretary of State would accept the Government of India's scheme for utilising the forces of the Native States in the defence of the North-West Frontier.

AT the recent Mormon conference, says the *Western Christian Advocate*, George Q. Cannon read the statistics of the church. There are 12 apostles, 70 patriarchs, 3,719 high-priests, 11,805 elders, 2,069 priests, 2,292 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 81,899 families, 115,915 officers and members, and 49,300 children under eight years of age, a total Mormon population of 153,911. The number of marriages for six months ending April 6,1889, was 530 ; births, 3,754 ; new members, 488 ; excommunications, 113. Many young men are leaving the territory to take up land elsewhere.

THE following is taken from a Rangoon paper: 'On Saturday morning the Chief Commissioner paid a short visit to the Rangoon Central Prison. On that day there were 3860 convicts inside. Sir Charles Crosthwaite visited the condemned cells, and personally enquired into the case of Nga Chit Su, who was originally sentenced to ten years' transportation for dacoity in Upper Burma. It will be remembered that this sentence was enhanced to death by the Commissioner, acting as Sessions Judge, and the date of execution was twice fixed and altered. After enquiries into the circumstances attending this case, the Chief Commissioner passed on to another condemned convict, Nga Saing, who was sentenced at Kyoukse to transportation for life for dacoity, against which he appealed. On Friday last the result of this appeal was read over to him, in which it was stated that the sentence was enhanced from transportation for life to death. Before leaving the prison the Chief Commissioner extended to both these convicts the clemency of the Crown, and ordered their death sentences to be set aside, and their original punishment to stand. Nga Chit Su, we believe, was the most affected, and showed his feelings in a most excited manner. The lad, who now lies under the enhanced sentence of death for waging war against the Queen in an adjoining territory to Burma, is left to the mercy of the High Court, to which he was recommended by the Court which altered his sentence from transportation for life to the extreme penalty. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner cannot, perhaps, well interfere until the High Court has decided on the case. In the above cases we believe it is the fact that Sir Charles Crosthwaite was ignorant of the facts connected with them until he read them in our columns.'

THE smallest "State" in existence.—In the Lower Pyrennes a German traveller has discovered the smallest independent community known to modern history. The place lies a short distance from Oberon and seems neither to belong to France nor to Spain. In a Republican community of one hundred—all belonging to the Catholic religion—no quarrels arise on Government, on municipal policy, on nationality. It is a community so little given to exclusiveness that the children are baptised in a neighbouring commune, and the young people are there married and old people buried. Customs and tradition known to neither France nor Spain, "the adjoining countries," are cherished, and the people seem to be beyond the vanities of ostentation and the pride of station, for they are neither rich nor poor, and are all the happier from not knowing the distinction. They speak a Spanish and French mixture of their own linguistic kneading, and they probably are too simple to render themselves unhappy by reading literature of other lands. The world, however, cannot be constituted on the plan of the hamlet of Goust.

IN connection with the various proposals for forming an enlarged reserve for the Native Army, is one which contemplates utilising a certain portion of the trained police. It may be remembered that during the Panjdeh scare the Punjab Government offered to supply a number of police for service in case of necessity. "And there are those who think that this source of supply might be systematically developed. The plan might have its advantages for the army, although we venture to believe it would be disastrous to be police as police."

MR. LABOUCHERE, in *Truth*, says :—"A day or two after the division on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill I was talking to an hereditary legislator who had taken part in it. 'Vote against it!' he exclaimed, with every appearence of intense indignation, 'of course I did! I regard it as an utterly unjustifiable outrage to compel a man to marry woman whom he possibly detests.' The poor creature really thought that the Bill proposed to render marriage with a deceased wife's sister compulsory. I dare say that there were many more of them in the Lobby who had equally hazy views on the subject."

FRIDAY, 14TH JUNE.

IT is a remarkable fact that while India produces annually millions of pounds of tea, nearly all of it is exported. It is computed that the production of Indian tea averages something over a hundred million pounds annually, while no more than three million pounds are reserved for local consumption.

THE following is from the *Athæneum*: "Little has been done as yet for the study of the history of medicine in India. That there is a large medical literature in Sanskrit has been known for sometime. The first edition of the system of Hindu medicine ascribed to Susruta was published in 1835, another in 1868. The third edition by Jibananda Vidyasagara appeard at Calcutta in 1885. The subject was taken up by Avinash Chandra Kaviratna and Chandrakumara, who, after translating the "Karaka-Samhita" and the "Madhava Nidana" into Bengali, published not only the text of Susruta, but a commentary also by Dalvana. This edition has reached the end of the first book, the "Sutrasthana." We have received nothing else, except some numbers of the "Karaka Samhita" with the commentary of Chakrapanidatta, both by the same Avinash Chundra Kaviratna. It is a serious drawback that so many of these Indian serial publications arrive in England very irregularly, so that it is difficult to make a complete set of them, or that, for want of proper support, they are never finished. The work so well begun by the above-named two scholars has lately been taken up again by Vijayaratna Sen Kaviranjana. He has printed a new text and commentary of Susruta, the first volume of which extends to the nineteenth Adhyaya of the "Sutrasthana." We hope and trust that he will continue this meritorious work. Still more important, however, is his edition of the "Ashtangahridaya," another medical work, better known by the name of its author, Vagbhata, with a commentary by Arunadatta. There is to be a Bengali translation of the work which has not reached us yet. The first volume contains three books, about one-half of the whole. It is to be hoped that this undertaking may be continued. The editor complains that Government which allows Rs. 5,000 every year to the *Indian Antiquary* does little to support these editions of ancient medical texts. From a practical point of view it is true, no doubt, that little is to be learnt from these native physicians, though some doctors in India maintain the contrary. But at the present moment when so much interest attaches to the historical growth and spreading of medical science the Indian Government would earn the gratitude of many students if it would help more liberally in the publication of medical Sanskrit texts, and, if possible, of English translations also of at least the more important of them."

THERE has been a large change in the management of the Odoypore State in Rajpootana. The Raj has of late been obliged to secure the services of many of its officials from Ajmere. Baboo Punchanand Chatterjee, who was formerly a cashier on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been appointed Hakim of Foujdari at the Maharana's capital, and Mr. Nurajan Nath, a Cashmeri, who was a Head clerk of the Commissioner's Office at Ajmere, has been offered a seat in the Council of the State.

ACCORDING to the English financial papers, the new India three per cent. loan for £3, 500, 000 has been a great success. The average price obtained was £101 1s. 5d as against an average of £96 9s. 7d. for the £7,000,000 Indian loan of twelve months before, or an increase of about $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. Comment is made also on the fact that Indian three per cents at 101 stand higher than the bonds of any of the colonies. In fact, only one colony, Canada, has floated a 3 per cent. loan in the English market, and that stands at 97, or 4 per cent. lower than Indian Threes. The other colonies whose credit stands highest—New South Wales and Victoria—have as yet issued only $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans and the most eligible of these, in a market sense, stand at prices returning about $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. upon money invested in them. At the present price, Indian Threes yield a shade under 3 per cent. while the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. issue yields just over 3 per cent., the difference between the two being nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., after allowing for redemption. This difference is due, the *Economist* thinks, to the fact that people always prefer a low-rated stock at about par to a high-rated issue at a premium, coupled with the fact that Threes will henceforth be the India stock of the future. That is, all new issues will be in this form,and the stock will therefore gain in marketability and value. The tenders for the new loan amounted to £9,052,000 as against £10,780,000 for last years' £7,000,000 loan.

THE *Englishman* says :—"The Thibetans are gradually coming round, but they still cling to the absurd demand that their claim to the suzerainty of Sikkim should be recognised."

SATURDAY 15TH JUNE.

A GIANTESS has been on view in Japan. She is reported to be just turned fifteen years of age, stands 8 feet high, and weighs nearly 300 pounds.

THE remarkable series of articles on the subject of "The Bar as a Profession," which have been appearing in the *Saturday Review*, are brought to a close with the warning that it is "nothing short of madness," for any man to waste his time in preparing for a call, unless he happens to have certain useful connections. He need not necessarily follow the example of Mr. Gilbert's Judge, who designedly fell in love with 'a rich attorney's elderly ugly daughter,' but, somehow or other, he must contrive to get a chance. When the lucky moment comes, and the junior hears the Judge's awful voice say, "Now, sir, if you please," men of ability do not, we believe, often escape the notice of solicitors in court ; but while he waits the junior's hair not seldom grows identical in colour with his wig. As the writer of these articles puts it, this is not so much a case of keen competition—though our barristers are some seven or eight thousand in number—as of impossibility of joining in a competition which is confined to the favoured few. Some word of commiseration is due to the suitor who amidst all this superabundance, often finds himself unable to procure forensic aid without paying exorbitant fees. The practice of appearing in person, on the avowed ground of inability to pay the heavy fees that attach to competent legal assistance, has of late much increased. It is difficult to avoid a suspicion, the *Daily News* remarks, that the etiquette, rules, and customs of the Bar are rather calculated to subserve the interests of the prosperous members of the profession than those either of the briefless barrister or the outside public. When the late Lord Cranworth once warned the Trades Unions of the danger of not allowing free play to the law of supply and demand, it was answered with great truth that in his own profession this law did not appear to be in operation."

WHAT will Mr. Samuel Smith and the members of the Anti-Opium Society say to the fact that opium-smoking in China is considered to be hereditary? It has lately been ascertained that the children of Chinese parents who are both given to smoking opium, will not thrive unless they can get the smell of the opium, and the practice is common of the parents puffing smoke in the faces of the children in order to keep them quiet. One case is mentioned in which a child, only a month old could never be kept from crying, or made to take his nourishment properly until some smoke had been puffed in his face.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Lahore is expected to take place at the end of this month, with the object of presenting a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, of the Punjab praying that the Government will grant local option in the matter of liquor shops, on the system which had been conceded to several States in the United States.

THE report of the Royal Commission on a Teaching University for London shows that the Commissioners agreed—first, that the petition of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to be authorised to grant degrees in medicine should not be entertained ; secondly, that it is desirable that London should have a teaching University. On the third point, whether a charter shall be granted to the associates of King's and University, the Commissions are divided, and request that it be left to them for further consideration.

THE *Economist*, commenting on the remarks on Indian railway extension in the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, observes that Chambers of Commerce in England have not been so mindful of the financial exigencies of the Indian Government as the Bombay Chamber, and are calling out for a further large extension of the Indian railway system, either by or at the risk of the Government. "They do not feel where the shoe pinches, and do not fear a tightening of the pressure, and as they have already gained much from the development of the railway system, they are anxious to see still further and more rapid progress made with it. This is natural enough, and there is no doubt whatever that the construction of new railways on a large scale would give a decided impluse to Indian trade. There are, however, many desirable objects which the want of means makes it impossible to attain, and it is necessary for private enterprise to come to the aid of the Government, which is already doing as much in that direction as the state of its finances warrant."

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1889.

MR. JAMES WESTLAND AT MANCHESTER.

NOT content with agitating for the assimilation of the English and Indian Factory Acts, Manchester has been crying out for the construction of more railways in India and Burma. Under auspices of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Mr. Holt Hallett, whose name will be familiar to our readers in connection with the annexation of Upper Burma, has been carrying a railway crusade in Lancashire. He has been preaching to the manufacturers and mill-operatives of Cottonopolis that if only the Government of India were wise, Lancashire would have a much wider market and more extensive demand for its goods. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. Holt Hallett does not advocate railway extension in this country on low, narrow and selfish motives. His advocacy is based on philanthropic grounds. He has been telling his hearers that "the extension of the Indian railway system is urgently required both for the health, wealth and prosperity of our fellow-subjects in India, and to increase the means of livelihood of the teeming and over-growing population of this kingdom, by providing millions upon millions of fresh consumers for our goods." And again: "The matter is vital to the welfare of our fellow-subjects in India, it is all in all to the commerce of this country, and is of great importance for increasing the revenues of the Government of India." Of course, the manufacturers and mill-operatives of Lancashire do not care a straw for the health, wealth and prosperity of their fellow-subjects in India; they merely look upon this country as the best market for Manchester goods. They believe that the teeming millions of India have been created simply for purchasing their manufactures. It is not at all surprising that the mill-owners and operatives of Lancashire should give their warm support to Mr. Holt Hallett. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions calling upon the Government of India to proceed with the construction of railways as rapidly as possible, both on account of increasing their revenues and for the sake of the people of this country. Well, we are entirely at a loss to understand why the Government of India, whose finances have been permanently crippled by the sacrifices made in the past to the selfish demands of Lancashire, should be forced to build more railways to promote its interests.

As Mr. Holt Hallett in his speeches delivered in the chief towns of Lancashire made a direct attack upon the railway policy of the Government of India, Mr. James Westland, who lately acted as Finance Minister, appeared before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to explain how matters really stood. In the course of an able address Mr. Westland showed exactly the attitude of the Indian Government towards railway enterprise, and endeavoured to make it clear what the Government could do and what it could not. He said:—"The railway policy which the Government of India had steadily pursued for some years past was the result of the ample investigations and discussions of the Parliamentary Committee of 1884. Previously, in 1880, a Commission had been appointed to consider the question of famines in India and their prevention, and they calculated then that in addition to the 9,000 miles of existing railways 5,000, additional miles would have to be built to bring all, or nearly all, the fairly populated districts of India within easy reach of food supply. To make the subject complete, the Government of India also investigated and proposed a series of railways the completion of which would, in its opinion, leave India fairly well supplied with railways for commercial as well as for famine protective purposes. The Government did not merely give a list of possible private lines, but it also gave pretty full details of the schemes it left to private enterprise. This complete scheme was, therefore, composed of two parts. Certain of the proposed railways were essential as a matter of administration. The other railways included in the scheme were not essential in the same degree, and were for the most part of a purely commercial character. The Committee approved of the policy of the Government, but coupled with that approval a warning against their carrying out the schemes so far or so fast as to involve the finances of India in any difficulty. They specially laid down the express condition that no additional taxation should be risked by the operations. *** The Government of India had for years been working upon definite and well-considered plans which have obtained the general approval of the House of Commons." Although the Parliamentary Committee of 1884 expressly warned the Government of India against carrying out their railway programme in such a manner as to involve the finances of the Empire in any difficulty, we cannot shut our eye's to the fact that the net loss on the Railway Account has been more than trebled during the last four years. In 1885-86 the loss amounted to 73 lakhs, while in 1888-89 it rose to 2¼ crores and in the estimate of 1889-90 the loss is put down at 2 crores. Mr. Westland should have placed these figures before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in order to show clearly that the Indian taxpayer is already bearing a heavy liability for railway extension in the country. He should have also added that the Parliamentary Committee of 1884 in their report brought to prominent relief the fact that the charges thrown upon the Indian Treasury on the Railway Account from the commencement of railway construction up to 1884 were no less than 70 crores. It is because the Government of India do not tell the whole truth regarding the financial results of Indian railway that the public are led to believe that they are paying concerns, and the hands of those who cry out for more railways are thus strengthened. As a matter of fact, the Railway system of this country as a whole is a good deal less flourishing than the Official reports represent it to be, and if a few paying lines were left out of the calculation, the results would be unquestionably bad. There are only four of the lines which have surplus profits to the State—namely, the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway. It must not be forgotten that the earnings of these four lines bring up the general average. In the official tables the paying lines are made to supplement the losses on the non-paying lines, and thus to present a delusive notion of the Indian railway system as a whole. So long as this course is followed by the Government of India, we cannot blame enthusiastic advocates of railway extension for telling the public that Indian railways are a sound and profitable investment and for demanding their construction by the State on its own responsibility.

Mr. Westland explained the difficulties which stand in the way of building more railways in this country. He pointed out that during the last few years the Government of India have been compelled by the approach of Russia towards our North-Western frontier to commit themselves to an immense expenditure upon strategical railways and special defence work. Then, the annexation of Upper Burma has imposed a large extra expenditure on the Indian Treasury. The Army charges have largely increased, while the rupee has steadily declined in value. Notwithstanding all this, the average annual expenditure of capital on railways has exceeded 7 crores of rupees; and yet Manchester is not satisfied. Mr. Westland should have added that the financial position in India is so grave that during the last three years the Supreme Government, in order to make the two ends meet, has found it necessary to re-impose the "odious" income-tax, misappropriate the famine insurance fund and mulct the Provincial Government to a extent of a crore and a-quarter. We are, however, glad that Mr. Wes land emphatically declared that "the interests of English commerce, apart from its reciprocal effect on India, were not an object on which the Government of India would be justified in spending its revenues. Now, if the manufacturers of Lancashire have been convinced by Mr. Holt Hallett's arguments that railway extension in India would increase the consumption of Manchester piece-goods, let them find the necessary capital and build more railways on their own responsibility without a Government guarantee. As Sir Juland Danvers has pertinently observed, projects which are advocated by the mercantile communities of England and India should be undertaken in a purely enterprising spirit.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

IN the celebrated Mansion House speech of the Earl of Dufferin his lordship is reported to have said that the loyalty of the people of India to the Empress-Queen was one of self-interest, not of sentiment. This statement has raised some controversy among some of our contemporaries. It is said on the one hand that this statement is in bad taste and insulting to the people of India; and on the other hand, it is said that it is a simple fact, a mere truism. It is forgotten on both sides of the controversy that all loyalty, at least in modern times, is based on self-interest or utility. In rude ages when the doctrine of Divine Right was taught and believed in loyalty was all sentiment. But it is different now. No educated man at the present day thinks that kings are of divine appointment. Physical force, mental ability, or the force of circumstances, are the origin of all the thrones of the world, from Nimrod the mighty hunter before the Lord to Victor Emmanuel. The divinity that hedged round kings is clean gone for ever, and kings in our days are but men, and sometimes very foolish and bad men. The age of sentiment is gone, and to it has succeeded the age of utility, or self-interest. It is true that around a long-established throne cluster the sentiments of admiration and reverence. But those sentiments had their root originally on utility or interest. The British throne is looked upon by the British nation with the sentiments of profound reverence and deep affection, only because that throne for ages has on the whole been the dispenser of good to the nation. For the same reason the House of Bourbon was dear to the French nation for generations and Edmund Burke only expressed his high idea of French loyalty when he eloquently said regarding Marie Antoinette—"I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult." This is no doubt sentiment—and also gallantry. But the sentiment is based on utility. The French nation remembered the long list of Bourbon kings and recounted the good which many of them had rendered to the people; they, therefore, felt attached to the throne; and antiquity added the sentiment of reverence. But all those sentiments of attachment, of admiration and of reverence for the throne, were originally derived from the principle of utility or self-interest. So the mighty Banyan tree, which has braved the storms of a thousand years, and which has afforded grateful shade to generations of men and beasts, is regarded with sentiments of admiration and reverence. But these sentiments, in this case also, are founded upon utility with the element of longevity added to it. That all loyalty in the long run is based upon utility is also evident from the fact that the nobility of a country show mere sentimenal loyalty than the commonalty. And why? Simply because being near the throne they bask in the sunshine of its smiles and favours, whereas the common people whom, on account of their remoteness, the rays of regal bounty hardly reach, do not regard their sovereign with the same enthusiasm. The loyalty of Lord Dufferin himself must be expected to have greater enthusiasm and devotion than that of the Editor of the London *Times*, simply because the noble lord has received more favours from Her Gracious Majesty than the Editor. It is all interest, whether past or present. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not saying that all loyalty is originally based upon self-interest or utility, and that it becomes a sentiment through lapse of ages. The truth of our utilitarian theory of loyalty receives bright illustration from two events in British and French history. Both are or were eminently loyal nations, and yet each killed a king; the British killed Charles I, and the French Louis XVI. How was this? Did the two nations for a time cease to be loyal? Certainly not. They were always loyal; but they were rationally loyal. Their loyalty was not a mere animal instinct, or passion, or sentiment. It was founded on reason, on considerations of utility. They regarded the king not

as an idol to be bowed down to, nor as a puppet to be danced about, but as the supreme magistrate of the nation appointed to consult its interest, and to promote its welfare; and when they saw a serious and perilous failure in the discharge of the sacred duty, they visited it with condign punishment. These instances of the decapitation of two crowned heads illustrate the true nature of British and French loyalty. It is not a mere sentiment, a mere feeling; it is a feeling based on reason and on a sense of utility. When Lord Dufferin said that Indian loyalty is the loyalty of self-interest, he said nothing extraordinary, since all loyalty is based on self-interest. His lordship, however, evidently thought that the loyalty of sentiment was superior to that of self-interest; and the Anglo-Indian critic, who takes exception to the ex-Viceroy's language, also thinks in the same way. We demur to this way of thinking. True, rational, manly and liberal loyalty must ever be based on reason and on considerations of utility. What is called sentimental loyalty is an unreasoning, unmeaning, and girlish sort of loyalty. This latter sort of loyalty is the loyalty shown by courtiers, favorites of kings, by slaves and by silly women. It is unworthy of freemen, unworthy of rational beings. A king is but a man, and a queen is but a woman. We may be told that we do not know personally what the loyalty of sentiment is, and we, therefore, undervalue it. Do the British and French nations know what sentimental loyalty is? How then are we to explain the decapitation of Charles Stuart and Louis Capet? The fact is, when the theory of the Divine Right of kings is on the ascendant, the loyalty of men was of a sentimental, childish and servile character; but with the prevalence of juster ideas of Government, that old sentimental loyalty was exploded and a liberal, rational and manly loyalty took its place. So far from thinking that the characterization of our loyalty by Lord Dufferin is insulting, we look upon it as a high compliment to us—though his lordship certainly did not mean it as such. Yes, our loyalty is based on self-interest, and so is the loyalty of all rational beings. We are loyal, not through mere unreasoning, unmeaning feeling, through instinct, or through mere animal passion. Our loyalty is based on reason and on considerations of utility. We are loyal to the British Government because of the great benefits it has conferred on us; because it has delivered us from those periodic invasions through the North Western Frontier which used to devastate our plains; because it has put an end to all internecine warfare; because it has rendered life and property secure; because it has facilitated means of communication from one part of the country to another; because it has introduced into the country an impartial and equal administration of justice; because it has given us so far the elements of self-Government; because it has developed the physical resources of our country; because it has abolished the murderous practices of the Suttee, infanticide and human sacrifices; because it has devised a scheme of education which, however inadequate, is raising the masses of our countrymen to a higher form of life—it is because of these benefits that we are loyal to the British Government and shall continue to be loyal to the end of our lives. This is the loyalty of self-interest; and it is, we submit, a higher, nobler, and more rational sort of loyalty than the effeminate, girlish and unreasoning loyalty of sentiment.

"ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BAYONETS."

IT is said that the Czar of Russia warned the Shah of Persia when at St. Petersburgh that if on his visit to England he made any concession unfavourable to Russia, he should remember that a hundred thousand Russian Bayonets were on his frontier, and that these could be let at any moment to devastate his territories. Considering the roughness of Russian manners we can well believe that this brutal threat was actually uttered. The poor Shah is in a strait betwixt two. He is between Scylla and Charybdis: or to vary the figure, he is placed between an alligator in the water, and a tiger on land. The alligator, however, in this case is only a fish-eating alligator. England which is the alligator in this case has no wish to swallow Persia; it has not the remotest intention of taking possession of Persia. But the tiger is a terrible man-eater. No one can doubt that Russia has intentions hostile to Persia, if not for Persia's sake, at least as a route to India. Russia may find it hard to deal with the hardy and warlike Afghan, but it will find it an easy work to deal with the effeminate Persian. The Russian bear can any day break through the vineyards of Persia and make his growl heard at the foot of the mountains which surround that side of India like a wall. It is, therefore, clearly the interest of Persia to court alliance with the British. The best policy of the Shah is to make peace with the alligator, to get fairly into the stream, and thus evade the fierce man-eater on shore. The Shah of Persia cannot be so stupid as not to see that this is his best policy. For him to make alliance with Russia would be rank idiocy. It would be as if the lamb made alliance with the wolf. The wolf may speak kindly, may humour him with a grand reception, but it does not admit of a doubt that he is ever on the watch to have a grip at the poor lamb's throat. The Shah must know this, as every body else. His difficulty lies in this that he does not see that England is sufficiently cordial towards him. We are persuaded that if the Shah saw any movement of cordiality on the part of England, he would fly into her arms. But England has hitherto been somewhat cold to him; at least there has not been any exhibition of any warm friendship. This coldness, we confess, we have never been able to understand. We believe it is the soundest policy and the best interest of England to make an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Persia. For the sake of her Indian possessions, and in view of Russian aggression, she ought to subsidize the Shah as she has already subsidzed the Amir. By subsidizing the Amir we have shut one door against Russia; but the Persian door is still open. We ought to secure that door. The Shah would be only too willing to openly declare himself for England, if he had but assurances of support and assistance. We think it high time for England to give such assurances. It may be too late afterwards. The wily Russian may entice the Shah to his own ruin and to the great danger of India by persuading him to an alliance. Russia is said to be predominant in Persia. This should not be. England has already lost time; she must now improve the time that is now left. We hope and trust that on the Shah's visit to England assurances of British help and support should be given him in case of Russian aggression. It is said that when the Czar uttered the brutal threat of a hundred thousand bayonets the Shah remained silent. Silence befitted him on that occasion. Silence was golden to him at that time. Perhaps he might have said in his heart of hearts—"Yes, I have heard your threat. Wait, when I go over to England I will try to persuade the British Government to conclude a treaty of alliance with me. If I succeed in that, I can well laugh at your hundred thousand Cossacks, for the might and majesty of England will uphold me." If such were his innermost thoughts on the occasion of the brutal insult offered to him, it would be well for England and for India. We sincerely hope that Lord Salisbury's Government would come to terms with the Shah. The subsidizing of Persia, like the subsidizing of the Amir, will prove more effectual than the so-called "scientific frontier." Lord Dufferin obtained great credit for completing the scientific frontier; Lord Lansdowne will deserve greater credit if he succeeds in binding Persia to the British side. By subsidizing the Amir we have secured the North-Western gate to India, by subsidizing the Shah we shall secure the south-western gate. The Sunni will guard one of our gates, and the Shiah the other gate. There is a third gate, namely, the Kashmir gate. A Russian army cannot enter that gate except it passes through the Pamir, the "Roof of the World," which has been pronounced impracticable for military purposes; the Kashmir is in our own hands, and we can bolt it at any time. We apprehend no danger in that direction even though the Maharajah should be sulky. Should both the Amir and the Shah fall in the great struggle we could have recourse as a last resort to the scientific frontier. It is unlikely, however, that two such powers, aided by England, will entirely succumb to the Cossacks. It is, therefore, England's best policy to subsidize the Shiah as she has already subsidized the Sunni. The Sunni and Shiah would in that case be not only the sentinels, but the vanguard of the British Indian army. That the Home Government has some such design in their minds is probable from the fact that great preparations are being made in London with a view to give a magnificent reception to the Shah of Persia. We hope our vaticinations will turn out to be correct.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

For sometime past the Government of India in the Eteetera Department has been endeavouring to obtain accurate information concerning the cultivation of sugar in this country. It appears that one of the first acts of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on being recalled into life by Lord Ripon, was to ask the Local Governments and Administrations to collect statistics on this subject. The information furnished by the Local Governments has been reviewed by the Government of India in a very interesting Resolution recently issued by the Revenue and Agricultural Department. It would seem that the growth and consumption of sugar in this country have greatly increased during the last 15 years. The extension of canal irrigation in Northern India and the abolition of the customs dues which used to be levied on all sugar passing westwards from the Ganges valley have been among the chief causes of the increase. The statistics collected by the Local Governments show that the area under sugarcane in India is 2,500,000 acres, with an yield of 2,500,000 tons of unrefined sugar, or about one ton of coarse sugar to the acre. It should be remembered that sugar is not produced from sugar-cane alone. In India the date palm, the palmyra palm and the cocoa-palm also yield sugar. The total area under these trees is roughly estimated at about 200,000 acres. We notice that the area under sugarcane is the largest in the North-Western Provinces. The area under sugarcane in those Provinces is 2·9 per cent. as compared with the total cultivation. The Punjab and Oudh have each 1·7 per cent. Next comes Assam with 1·1 per cent., Mysore with ·73 per cent., the Central Provinces with ·35 per cent., Bombay with ·29 per cent. and Madras with ·18 per cent. The low percentages in the case of Bombay, Madras and Bengal show, as the Government of India points out, that the statistics which have been collected by the Local Governments, are not in all cases accurate and complete. There is good reason to believe that the area under cultivation has been under-estimated in the case of Madras and Bengal at least. In the case of the former Province the large area under palm cultivation does not seem to have been taken into account.

The consumption of sugar, which besides tobacco, is almost the only luxury enjoyed by the great mass of the population, has increased to a great extent during the last thirty or thirty-five years. This is proved by the statistics which have been laid before the Government of India. The average consumption per head of population is estimated at 19½ seers in Bombay, 17 seers in the North-Western Provinces, 8 seers in Oudh, 4¾ seers in Bengal and 4⅛ seers in Madras. The wide difference between these figures requires to be accounted for; but the explanation given by the Revenue and Agricultural Department in the Resolution under notice is not at all satisfactory. It is stated that the great difference in the case of the average consumption per head of population between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is due to the fact that the bulk of the people in the former Province are better off than in the latter. This fact does not, however, account for the difference. Most of the sugar produced in India is manufactured on the spot by the petty cultivators who grow it; but there are a few factories under European management, where sugar and its products are refined on a large scale with

modern appliances. The total consumption of sugar in British India is estimated at 2,600,000 tons of coarse sugar valued at about Rs. 100 per ton. This gives an average consumption of sugar of 26 lbs or 13 seers per head of the total population per annum, while the early consumption of sugar comes to 70 lbs per head in the United Kingdom and 60 lbs. in the United States.

The external trade of India in sugar has altered during recent years. In 1850 she used to export nearly two crores' worth of sugar; but in 1886 the total quantity exported was valued at less than fifty lakhs. Thus, in the course of 36 years the sugar exports of India have been reduced to one-fourth of what they were. Ten years ago Bengal had a very large export trade of refined sugar to foreign ports; but it had now nearly ceased to exist, while the imports of refined sugar into this Province have increased enormously. In the years 1860-62, India imported only 22 lakhs worth of sugar annually, whereas her average importation of the article during the years 1884-86 were valued at nearly 2 crores. In 1876-77 the imports from foreign ports into Bengal were only 93 cwts. of refined and 17 cwts. of unrefined sugar. The export in the same year amounted to 637,000 cwts. and 588 cwts. respectively. Ten years later, that is in 1886-87, the imports of refined sugar rose to 137,236 cwts. and those of unrefined sugar to 66,354 cwts. while the export figures had fallen as low as 1220 cwts and 106 cwts. for the refined and unrefined article respectively. These figures speak for themselves and hardly require any comment. They show that within the short period of ten years Bengal, from being a Province of large sugar exports, has become one of large imports. The sugar refineries in this Province seem to have suffered severely from the introduction of beet-root sugar into England and the introduction into India of sugar from the Mauritius. The fortune of the sugar industry in Bengal is extremely gloomy. There is, however, reason to believe that the widespread introduction of proper machinery can do much to better matters in this respect. Sir Charles Bernard, the Revenue Secretary at the India Office, communicated to Messrs Travers and Son the statistics of sugar cultivation collected by the Government of India. Messrs Travers and Son, after considering the information furnished to them, have pointed out that the sugar-growers of West Indies obtain an yield of two tons of properly crystallised sugar per acre; while the yield in India, as we have seen above, is about one ton of coarse sugar to the acre. Messrs Travers and Son tell us that there is no reason why Indian cane should not yield two tons of properly crystallised sugar to the acre. They think that the modern mode of preparing refined sugar direct from the cane ought to be extended in India, where the custom is to make first coarse sugar, and then by another process to make refined sugar from the coarse product; and that Indian growers do not probably extract one-third of the sugar that might be extracted from their crops, and that third is very coarse sugar. Messrs Travers and Son urge that, with proper appliances and system India ought to grow all the sugar her people require and ought to export sugar to other countries instead of importing it from the Mauritius. There is, indeed, no reason why India should not become the largest sugar-producing country of the world, if the advice given by Messrs Travers and Son be acted upon.

THE 'ENGLISHMAN' ON BENGALI SCHOOL-BOY MISTAKES.

Our Hare Street contemporary has an article, a column and a half long, to show that the frightful 'Slaughter of Innocents' at the last University Examinations was due entirely to our boys' incapacity to learn intelligently and to their teachers' unfitness to instruct properly. The article is made up of a long list of blunders in answer-papers which is calculated at first sight to prejudice the public mind against education in this country. The examples cited are certainly amusing, and if they have been correctly reported they should certainly be taken note of. But before taking any notice of them the reader would feel disposed to ask—have they been correctly reported? The answer-papers are not accessible to any but the Examiners and the Registrar of the Calcutta University. Most of them, rumour says, have been already destroyed, and the question is: how did the Editor of the *Englishman* get at them to copy carefully all the errors in spelling and punctuation to show their absurdity, verbal communication being all but totally impossible in such cases? Our friend of the *Statesman* lectured us the other day that it is not in keeping with journalistic etiquette to enquire about the authorship of particular articles, and we shall not incur the displeasure of our kind friend by supposing that the information about the answers has been furnished by any of the Examiners or by the Registrar who alone had seen them and had an opportunity to copy from them. We are, therefore, thrown to the alternative of either supposing that the Editor of the *Englishman* has a Cumberland or a Koot Humi to enlighten him in matters of this kind, or that he has evolved the examples out of his inner consciousness. Would the *Statesman* help us by telling which branch of the alternative we should accept? We should be glad also to know if the examples really lead to the conclusion which the Editor of the *Englishman* has arrived at. Are the errors of spelling and the jumbling of facts and fiction in such incongruous ways, as the examples show, peculiar to Bengali boys, or are not the results of boyishness common all over the world? Boys must be boys, and no system of education has yet been devised that will absolutely prevent them. There is no school extant on the face of the earth in which at a competitive examination there would not be some boys who will perpetrate some blunder, more or less absurd. As for faulty spelling how many elderly Englishmen would always come out scathless? Why publish then the mistakes of plucked school-boys in a leading public newspaper? Such publication can serve no useful purpose; it would strongly suggest an improper motive. To show that such errors are common everywhere we feel bound, but very reluctantly, to give a few examples. We happen to know, on unimpeachable authority, but which we do not care to name until we know on whose authority the *Englishman* has got his examples, that errors and blunders closely similar are abundant in the answer-papers of boys in England. For instance, our Hare Street contemporary has made much of a poor Bengali boy who wrote *Box, Fawks, and Seredon* as the names of those who took a lead in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. Asked who was Macaulay, an English boy, in his answer-paper wrote: "Thomas Babington Makorlay graduated at Harvard and then studied law, he was raised to the peerage as baron in 1557 and died in 1776." An English boy, in reply to an Examiner, said, that "Shakespere translated the Scriptures, and it was called St. James because he did it." Similarly we have such replies as "John Bright is noted for an incurable disease."

"Lord James Gordon Bennett instigated the Gordon Riots."

"The Middle Ages come in between antiquity and posterity,"

"Luther introduced Christianity into England a good many thousand years ago. His birthday was November 1883. He was once a Pope. He lived at the time of the Rebellion of Worms."

"Julius Cæsar is noted for his famous telegram dispatch I came I saw I conquered."

"Julius Cæsar was really a very great man. He was a very great soldier and wrote a book for beginners in the Latin."

"Cleopatra was caused by the death of an asp which she dissolved in a wine cup."

"The only form of Government in Greece was a limited monkey."

"The Persian war lasted about 500 years."

"Greece had only 7 wise men."

"Socrates...destroyed some statues and had to drink Shamrock."

"By the Salic law no woman or descendant of a woman could occupy the throne."

"Abraham Lincoln was born in Wales in 1599."

"Bracebridge Hall was written by Henry Irving."

"Snow Bound was written by Peter Cooper."

"The House of the Seven Gables was written by Lord Bryant."

"Edgar A. Poe was a very curdling writer."

"Cotton Mather was a writer who invented the cotton gin and wrote histories."

"Beowulf wrote the Scriptures."

"Ben Jonson survived Shakespear in some respects."

"In the Canterbury Tale it gives account of King Alfred on his way to the shrine of Thomas Bucket."

"Chaucer was the father of Englishpottery."

"Chaucer was a bland verse writer of the third century."

"Chaucer was succeeded by H. Wads. Longfellow, an American writer. His writings were chiefly prose, and nearly one hundred year elapsed."

After these we need not wonder that an English boy should write that "George Eliot left a wife and children who mourned greatly for his genius," or that "Homer's writings are Homer's Essays Virgil the Aneid and Paradise lost some people say that these poems were not written by Homer but by another man of the same name."

An English fiver in the first blush of his scientific learning, said to his young sister, "Mary, do you know that the earth turns;" But little Mary did not like the bragging tone of her brother, and so she said: "Of toos I know, that is why I fall out of bed at night." It was, we believe, an elder brother of this little girl that said such remarkable facts in science as "the growth of a tooth begins in the back of the mouth and extends to the stomach;" "in the stomach starch is changed to cane sugar and cane sugar to sugar cane;" "the weight of the earth is found by comparing a mass of known lead to that of a mass of unknown lead."

But to descend from History and Science to ordinary English words and their meaning, we have to begin with the *crosier* with which an English infant becomes familiar from the day of his christening. It is defined to be "a staff and carried by the Deity." We have definitions which say that a "plagiarist is a writer of plays." "Alias, a good man in the Bible;" "Assiduity, a state of being an acid;" "auriferous pertaining to an orifice;" "idolator a very idol person;" "mendacious what can be mended;" "parasite a kind of umbrella, or the murder of an infant." But we shall refrain from multiplying these instances; what we have cited would amply suffice to show that blunders are not peculiar to Bengali boys; that they are as common among boys whose mother tongue is English, and whose intellects are not muddled by the 'Hints" of our Beaumont and Fletcher as among those whose intellects are so muddled; and that they are much more due to examiners who put abstruse questions to little boys than to those boys who are called upon to answer them.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Lieutenant-Governor is expected back to the Presidency on the 5th proximo, and will remain in town for a fortnight, after which the rainy season tour will be commenced. His Honor will proceed to Bankipur about the 20th proximo and thence to Sibundpore, Matihari, Durbhanga, Sataruari and Madhubeni. On return to Calcutta by the 10th August, His Honor will start for Noakhali in the *Rhotas* and will have an extensive river tour in East Bengal taking in the places that were left out last year. His Honor expects to reach Saraghat on 8th September from where he will go to Nattore, Purneah and Dinajpore and finally back to Darjeeling which is timed to be reached on the 15th of September.

A MEETING of the Bengal Legislative Council will be held on the 6th July, at which the Reports of the Select Committees on the Mahammadan Burials and Calcutta Corporation Loan Bills will be considered.

THE Betiah loan has attracted the attention of the Government of India, and it has directed that, in any case in which it is considered advisable to help a zemindar to raise a loan in the London market, the Local Government must first obtain the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the proceedings to be taken. These cases are very rare and none would gain or lose by this slight Government interference in what may be regarded as one's purely private matter.

SIR DAVID Barbour will probably go to Paris as the representative of India in the Monetary Congress that is shortly to assemble there.

THE site chosen for Babu Sham Churn Law's Eye Infirmary is near the Ezra Hospital, and the plans of the building are under preparation. It is estimated that the building will cost Rs. 60,000.

THE shortcomings and grievances of our Civil Courts have long been a subject of complaint but without any palpable results. Salaries Commissions, inspections and reports by High Court Judges, delibrations of the Public Service Commissions, and a thousand other expedients have been tried in vain to improve the state of affairs. But not much has been done that we are aware of, and we are not inclined to be thankful by anticipation by the announcement that Mr. T. F. Stevens, District Judge of Gya, has been placed on special duty in connection with an enquiry into the working of the Subordinate Civil Courts. We do not know what the scope and object of the enquiry is, and we do not expect more out of it than of similar other moves.

THE Government of Bengal has not yet concluded its enquiry as regards coolie recruiting. Mr. Tucker, who has been deputed in this connection, will be engaged in his work for some months more, and there may be materials enough for further legislation in the real legislative season. It is said that organized assaults by coolies upon European tea-planters are becoming increasingly frequent in Jalpaiguri and the Duars. We do not know what truth there is in these reports. May not the organisation be that of the *arkatiwallahs* about whom the Duar planters have had to complain so much to Sir Steuart Bayley lately?

WE have great pleasure in announcing that the Hon'ble Justice Chandra Madhab Ghose has fully recovered from the effects of his recent illness. His Lordship will take his seat on the Bench to-day, and we welcome him back to his duties. The Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chandra Mitra, we are pleased to add, is so far well that he hopes to return from Darjiling sometime this week. His leave has not yet expired, and he will yet take a little rest. He, however, fully expects to return to work by the end of July. The rumour about the appointment of an officiating Judge is, therefore, not true.

THE Government has wisely ruled that in future examinations for the upper and lower divisions of the Secretaria t clerkships shall be held at different times, so that candidates who have failed for the former may try for the latter. We are afraid, however, that not much practical good is likely to come of the change.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN is determined not to give India rest yet a while. He proposes shortly to read a paper at the Colonial Institute on the relations existing between native Princes and British Government. His own pitiful exposures and the recent Kashmir incidents will probably enable the learned lecturer to smell treason in all native courts.

WE are glad to hear that Sir Alfred Lyall has been presented with the degree of D. C. L. by the University of Oxford. Sir Alfred Lyall was not only an able administrator, but an original thinker. His 'Asiatic Studies' deal with Indian religious and social questions of deep philosophical import. The original character of his literary labours was highly appreciated by Sir Henry Maine. Sir Alfred made profitable use of the rare opportunities he had of making inquiries into the social, political and religious institutions of India, and the original result of his investigations has thrown a flood of light on many dark portions of Indian history. His papers on the 'formation of Clans' and the 'Rajput States' are of sterling merit, and even the author of 'Early Law and Custom' had to modify some of his conclusions on tribal organization in deference to the opinions of Sir Alfred Lyall. We offer our cordial congratulations to Sir Alfred on the great honor which has been conferred by the University of Oxford. Sir Alfred will, we believe, be more proud of this than even of the Knighthood which has been bestowed on him for his Indian services.

THE heroic self-sacrifice of Father Damien, who went forth as a preacher of Christianity to the doomed settlers of the Leper Island and himself fell a victim to the foul disease after a protracted struggle with it, is worthy of all praise. A powerful Committee has been formed for the purpose of raising a memorial to him, with the Prince of Wales at the head. The movement will include and complete the enquiry into the Leprosy Question in India in connection with which a Bill is shortly to be introduced into the Governor-General's Council.

THE Prince of Wales has for some time entertained the intention of arranging a tour in India for his eldest son, and there is now every reason to hope that His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor will pay this country a visit during the ensuing winter. It is understood that Her Majesty entirely approves of the projected tour, which will, however, not be of an official character, nor, as was the case on the occasion of the visit by his illustrious father, a Royal Progress. The details of the journey have already been discussed, but are not yet settled. The Prince will be accompanied by a small suite, the composition of which is still under consideration. The tour would probably comprise the principal Presidency cities, some Native States, the great military stations of the North-West and Punjab, and some sporting expeditions. As the visit will be of a *quasi*-private character, it will probably afford little opportunity for ceremonial entertainments, and we understand that it is the desire of the Prince of Wales that these should, generally speaking, be discouraged. It has, we are informed, been definitively decided that no presents will be accepted or exchanged during the tour. The *Times* and the *Standard* express much gratification at the forthcoming visit of the Prince and dwell upon the advantage that His Royal Highness will derive from the experience that will be gained in his tour.

BOMBAY has lost another worthy son. The Hon'ble Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who had been suffering from dropsy and other complications for some time past and was on leave, died at Surat on Thursday last. He was a distinguished Elphinistonian and his first connection with the Bombay High Court, to the bench of which he rose by dint of sheer industry and intelligence, was in the humble capacity of a translator and interpreter. While working as such he prepared himself for the pleader's examination which he subsequently passed. So distinguished was his success in his profession that he rose to be the Government pleader, and between 1873 and 1884 was several times appointed to officiate as a Judge of the High Court. In June 1884 he was confirmed on the Bench and was the first native Judge of Bombay. He was distinguished for legal acumen and as an independant and upright Judge was held in high respect by the Government and the public. Following close upon that of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Visvanath Mandlik, his comparatively early death will be a serious blow to the Western Presidency and the feeling of loss is shared all through the country. He was only fifty-seven years of age at his death.

WHO should succeed Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas on the Bombay High Court Bench? Is it to be Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, Mr. Latham, or Mr. Telang? The *Pioneer* is against the appointment of Mr. Telang on the ground that he is neither a Barrister, nor a vakil, but only an Advocate. An Advocate occupies a higher rank than a vakil, and if a vakil is entitled to a seat on the Bench, an Advocate is also entitled to the same privilege. What is there in the Letters Patent to show that this right is withheld from Advocates? That Mr. Telang is in every way qualified for the appointment, there is not the shadow of a doubt, and public opinion is strongly in his favor. The ability, attainments, experience and high social position of Mr. Telang point him out as the fittest successor of Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, and we are sure Lord Lansdowne's Government will do justice to his claims.

WE deeply regret to learn that after a protracted illness, from which he many times rallied only to grow worse again, His Highness the Maharaja of Benares expired on Thursday last. The aged invalid struggled against death long and manfully and one is almost thankful that his sufferings are at last over. His wealth has always been devoted to the patronage of literature and arts and in the 'Kashi Naresh' all sections of the community had a warm friend whom it will be difficult to replace. He was one of the foremost promoters of the Benares drainage scheme, which is expected to reclaim the holy city from filth, and his death, we are afraid, will put back the movement. Mentally, of course, he was never very strong, and in the hands of designing and interested advisers he was committed to things which his own independent judgment would not approve of. Whatever his shortcomings may have been in this direction his death, which though not quite unexpected, has been a great blow to the good people of Benares who cherished genuine regard for him. Visitors to Benares, to whom he extended his liberal hospitality, will much miss his genial presence. He was a man of great taste and his sumptuous palaces and princely entertainments will not be easily forgotten by those that have seen or been present at them.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD's term of office as Military Secretary to the Viceroy will shortly expire and Captain Streatfield will probably succeed him. As Lord Lansdowne's Military Secretary in Canada, the Captain is said to have given great satisfaction and his appointment as Lord William's successor will be very popular. During the short time that he has been in the country, Captain Streatfield has won the good opinion of all that have had occasion of coming in contact with him, and his administration of the Dufferin- Lansdowne Fund has been very successful. As for Lord William, he will be much missed, not only on the turf but in the social circles where he was much liked. Under four successive Viceroys his zeal and ability in the discharge of his onerous duties have been remarkable, and he was always the moving spirit in all ceremonials in the Government House. His tact and courtesy made him popular with all who knew him.

ON the requisition of some of the leading members of the Senate of the Calcutta University, a special meeting of the Senate will be held at the Senate House, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider the proposal for appointing a special Committee to enquire into the causes which led to the very unsatisfactory results at the last Arts Examinations of the University, and to report thereon to the Senate. The Requisition was subscribed by

Maharaja Sir Jotendromohan Tagore,
Raja Doorgachurn Law,
" Pearymohan Mookerjee,
" Rajendralala Mitra,
Dr. Rashbehary Ghose,
Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Rahman,
" W. C. Bonnerjee,
Babu Doorgamohan Doss,
" Sreenath Doss,
" Saradacharan Mitra,
" Bankimchandra Chatterjee,
" Chundernath Bose,
" Nilmoney Mitter,
" Jogendrachandra Ghosh.
" Guneshchandra Chunder,
" Rajkumar Sarvadhikari,

THE Governor-General has passed a wholesome rule in exercise of the powers conferred upon His Excellency by the Reformatory Act. No boy shall be sent to a Reformatory School, if under ten years of age, for a less period than seven years; or if over ten, for a less period than five years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of eighteen years. The Court of Wards principle about a higher standard of majority does not well apply to these unfortunate cases, and it is in many instances a hardship to detain able-bodied adults, supposed to have outlived their career of crime from doing honest business.

DISTURBANCE of judicial equanimity on fanciful provocation is not unfrequent in the mufassil where hair-brained youths rule the destinies of millions. Matters, however, become serious when the epidemic reaches the highest court in the land. There ought always to be good understanding between the Bench and the Bar, and shortness of temper on either side is extremely to be regretted. It has pained us much to hear the report of an incident that happened at the High Court on Tuesday last. It was, as we hear,not an edifying spectacle. Mr. Palit was cross-examining a witness in a case before Mr.Justice Norris who took exception, to the lengthy character of the cross-examination and observed:—"Mr. Palit, I have heard that in the Mufassil you have the reputation of unnecessarily lengthening proceedings; you will please remember that this is not a Mufassil Court." Mr. Palit who kept his temper well, naturally took objection to this perfectly uncalled-for remark, for which, as he observed, there was no occasion or justification. Later on in the day, when according to the custom of the Bar, Mr. Palit civilly reminded his Lordship that it was time to rise for lunch, his Lordship intimated that he would not interrupt the cross-examination, but would order his lunch there. Remembering, however, that the convenience of others had to be consulted, His Lordship said that he "would not lunch in Court as at first proposed, for he would thereby inconvenience Messrs Gasper and Sale, the other Counsel in the case. On Mr. Palit's taking exception to this studied slight he was bid to hold his tongue. As soon as the Court reassembled after tiffin, Mr. Palit intimated that after what had transpired he would have nothing further to do with the case and threw up his brief. On the following day and out of Court something happened, however, which is said to have removed all mis-understanding.

A MAN WITHOUT BLOOD.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A LONDON HOSPITAL PATENT.

[*East London (England) Advertiser.*]

"HONOUR to whom honour,," is an injunction given on high authority, although one not always observed as it should be. It is therefore refreshing to find a working man in East London throwing off the reticence of his class and telling in simple, unaffected language, but withal accompanied by an eloquence all his own, the story of his wonderful restoration to health. That he should "honour" the means which has worked so marvellous a cure in him is not surprising. When a working man finds his life despaired of by the faculty in high places and is informed by his own doctor that nothing more can be done for him, the outlook is truly without hope so far as this life is concerned. But the truth of the old adage that "whilst there is life there is hope" was exemplified in the case under notice. In the extremity of despair he resorted to a remedy, the effects of which upon his shattered and almost lifeless system was little short of miraculous. He retales the history of his case in words that will carry conviction to the most incredulous. We freely confess that we should very likely have been amongst the number of the doubters had we not known the patient whilst suffering and hopeless and the same man with health restored and going again to his every day labour. This so far is our testimony, and we give it as "Honour to whom honour." It only remains now for the public to read the plain unvarnished tale of the man himself.

At 13, Plimsoll-street, East India-road, E., lives Mr. Alfred Foy, a man who has had a most wonderful personal experience. In the early part of last year he was taken with a mysterious illness. He kept growing thinner and thinner from some unknown cause which puzzled the doctors. He was obliged to give up work, and upon the advice, finally, of his doctor, went to the London Hospital. Here he was put under the care of the leading physicians who made a most careful and searching examination. Says Mr. Foy: "At that time I was so weak that I could scarcely go through the ordeal, my strength had run down so much that it was with difficulty I could stand, and when the physician said he must have a sample of my blood for microscopical examination, it took a long time before they could get any, *for there was scarcely a drop of blood in my veins.* At last he said he would consult my own doctor, and recommended my entering the hospital. On the advice, however, of my own doctor, I stayed at home, because he said I should get better attention at my wife's hands, although he added he could do no more for me with medicine, and unknown to me, said to my wife that she must be prepared for a change as the case was hopeless, and my death to be expected at any time. To all appearances this seemed so, for I could not walk down the street without holding on to the railings and gasping for breath. My friends with whom I had worded intimately for years passed me in the street without recognising me, and from a hale and hearty man, never having anything the matter with him, I had gone to a skeleton scarcely able to wark. I then determined to try Warner's Safe cure, of which I had heard so much, and the result was simply marvellous. From the first I began to gain strength, the second bottle made an appreciable difference in me which all my friends noticed, and I had not completed the sixth bottle before I was thoroughly restored, and as well as ever I was in my life. There is no doubt about this being effected by Warner's Safe Cure, as my own doctor said the case was a hopeless one, and I could not recover, and he actually abandoned treatment altogether. It is impossible for me to be too grateful for what the medicine has done for me, and I am always only too glad to advise others to take it, and all those who have done so speak of the great benefits they have already received!"

The facts as narrated above are vouched for by the proprietor of this paper, who knew Mr. Foy throughout his illness, and was one of those who certainly never expected to see him in the street again after he went to the hospital.

This great remedy, of whose merits people from all quarters of the globe bear willing testimony, can be procured of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co, for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH,S LIGHT- BROWN COD LIAER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir C. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes;—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light- Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping- Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperialpints, half-pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co.' 210, High Holborn, London.

Gorernmert Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*12th June*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Baboo Rajani Kant Mukerjee, Ganougoe, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Giridhi, Hazaribagh, the during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Purmeshwar Prosad, or until further orders.

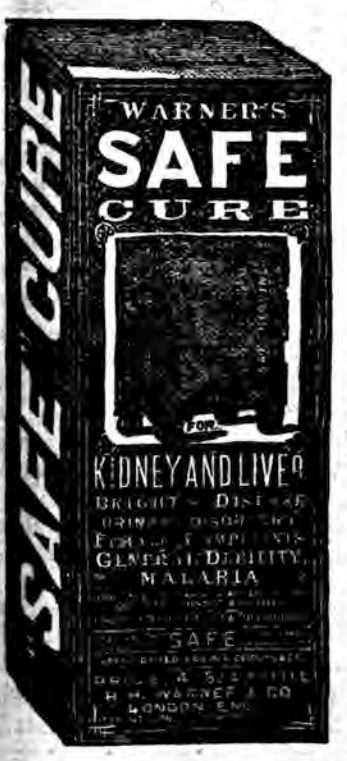
Mr. D B Allen, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Puri, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Nunda Krishna Bose, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Puri, during the absence, on leave, of Mr D B Allen, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W B Hudson. C I E Commanding the Behar Light-horse, and Captain J R Thomas, Commanding the Calcutta Light-horse are, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council appointed Honorary Adieu-de Camp on the Staff of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr W C Macpherson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, acted as Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, from the afternoon of the 24th April to the afternoon of the 13th May, 1889.

Baboo Bhaghut Nund, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, attached to the estate of Khurda in the District of Puri, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833, to be exercised in that estate.



THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

SAFE CURE

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

41

Baboo Gopikrishna Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on settlement duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Godda in that District.

Baboo Bepin Behary Pramanick, Sub-Deputy Collector Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Lohardungga.

Kumar Gopendra Krishna, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sealdah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Alipore 24-Pergunnahs, in addition to his own duties.

Baboo Hera Lal Sen, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, 3rd grade, Bhagulpore, is promoted temporarily, to the second grade, and is transferred to Russa, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Lallit Mohun Pal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore is transferred to Manicktollah in Calcutta.

Baboo Ananda Chunder Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bettiah, Champaran, is transferred to Mozufferpore.

Baboo Charu Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to Giridhi, Hazaribagh.

Baboo Kally Dass Mukerji, Sub-Deputy Collector Lalbagh, Murshebabad, is transferred to Hughly.

Baboo Jogobundhu Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Searampore, Hughly.

Baboo Trailakhya Nath Bhuttacharjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade and is posted to Chupra, in the District of Sarun.

Baboo Harendra Kumar Ghose is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade and is posted to Bhaugulpore.

Mr. G Stevenson is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of the 24-pergunahs.

Mr G Stevenson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for one year, three months and twenty-one days under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Kedar Nath Roy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is allowed leave for one day, under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 26th March last.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Chunder Kanto Bose, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Rungpore Independent Bench and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Bannerji, Munsiff of Purneah, is temporarily vested with the powers of a Judge of Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 40 within the local limits of the Sudder Munsiff, during the absence, on deputation of Baboo Ananda Kumar Sarbabhikary, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Purneah, to Faridpore, or until further orders.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25, Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

102

Advertisements.

ROAD CLOSED.

Notice is hereby given to the public that the Road running south of the Eden Garden from its junction with the Strand Road to the Plassy Gate Left Sortic will be closed for repairs from Saturday the 15th instant.

(Sd.) W. B. GWYTHER
Exe. Engineer, 1st Cal. Division.

11*th June* 1889. 119

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LD., CALCUTTA.

Deposits are now recieved for 12 months at the rate of 5 (five) per cent per annum.

The 1st June 1889. 121

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFCATION.

TENDERS are invited in Form No. 7 M for executing for the period of Twelve months such Plumbers, Gas, water and Dramage works as may be ordered of the contractor by the Executive Engineer, 2nd Calcutta Division. They will be opened on Tuesday the 25th June 1889 at 12 o'clock noon.

Each tender to be accompanied by Rs. 100 in currency or promissory notes as earnest money.

The percentage below or above the estimated rates to be noted both in figures as well as letters by the tenderers.

All materials, such as bricks, lime, broken bricks or khoah, jhama, Portland cement, &c., are to be supplied by the Public Works Department at the usual rates, and their value deducted from the contractor's bill.

Further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who reserves the right of rejecting the whole or any of the tenders.

(Sd.) M. H. JACKSON.
Executive Engineer, 2nd Calcutta Division.

The 14th June 1889. 122

VON LINTZGY & Co.'s SPLEEN AND MALARIOUS FEVER MIXTURE,
PER PINT RE. 1.

Testimonial FROM—R. E. THOMPSON, ESQ.,
Loco Dept., I.V.S. Ry., Khanpur, 10th Oct. 1885.

Please send 4 bottles of your Malarious Fever and Spleen mixture. It has done a great deal of good in those parts. The employees have been great martyrs to Malaria. I have had personal experience as to its remedial effects, and can therefore with confidence recommend it to others.

	Rs.	a.
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	... 1	0
This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years.		
Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses	... 2	0
This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities.		
Von Lintzgy & Co's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi	... 2	8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial	... 2	0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2	0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot	... 2	0

105

WELL SUITED FOR BOTH THE CALCUTTA AND MOFFUSIL PUBLIC.

Houses for Sale.

One, situated in Talla Bonomally Chatterjee's Lane This is a respectable family dwelling house consisting of 5 rooms two storeyed with 18 cottahs of land Government rent one rupee and odd annas and has a tank. Much space left for addition if necessary. Another nice looking small building at Pikeparah reflecting a picturesque view from the Barrackpore trunk road upon which it stands. Construction entirely pucka and consisting of 9 rooms including a handsome large hall. The tenure is rent free and 23 cottahs, of land in area with pucka wall all sides and a tank inside.

Both the houses are only half an hours journey from the Government house by tramcars, Filtered water and gaslights available and both the houses enjoy all the benefits comforts &c. as in Calcutta but free from all botherations and oppressive taxation prevalent there.

Any one desirous of having properties in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta will never lose a single moment in either applying or sending to me for informations terms &c. address to care of Baboo N. G. Chatterjee Pikeparah Cossipore Post Calcutta and for personal interview at the office of the Pikeparah Nursery. The price of the land is daily increasing and the demand for it is unquestionable should any one have a mind to remove and settle and to invest his good money profitably then dont fail to negotiate for these properties without delay the prices of which are very moderate and the documents Pucca.

B. C. KURR,
Care of, Baboo N. G. Chatterjee.

Pikeparah.
Cossipore Post
Calcutta

113

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freekles, Tan, Sunburn Redness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

Whitens the Teeth, preatscay, and sweetens he breath.

ROWLANDS' ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream

Ask Chemists, and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

76.

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS Are universally admitted to be worth

BEECHAM'S PILLS A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick, Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

BEECHAM'S PILLS *The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.* This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases

BEECHAM'S PILLS Every sufferer is earnestly requested to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

BEECHAM'S PILLS WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

BEECHAM'S PILLS For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable. No female should be without them. There is not a medicine to be found to equal to them for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

BEECHAM'S PILLS For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human Machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse in action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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MARILLIER AND EDWARDS

Engineers, Contractors and Machinery Merchants

WORKS IEELKHANA & BELLORE — *Calcutta* — **OFFICES & STORES** 1, HASTINGS STREET

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Windows, Ornamental Iron Work Roofs, Bridges &c.,

AGENTS FOR

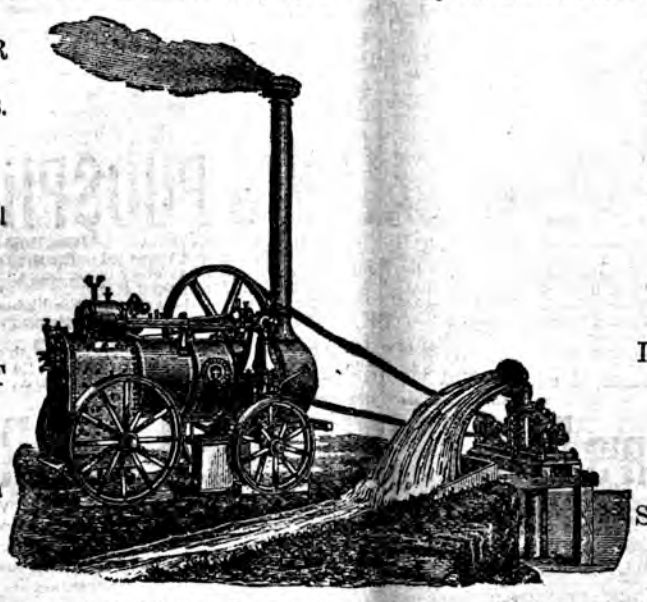
RUSTON PROCTOR & CO., Lincoln, England; large Stocks of whose Engines, Boilers, Mills Pumps, & Saw Benches &c., we have ready for immediate delivery.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

J.McDOWALL & SONS.

Sawing, Planing, Moulding & General Wood Working. Machinery.

BARBER'S PATENT BLACKSTONE. Tea Roller for Steam or Hand Power.



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LOUDON BROTHERS

Steam Hammers Punching Shearing and Rolling Machinery,

DEAN SMITH AND GRACE'S.

Lathes Drilling Planing. Slotting and Shaping. Machinery.

Large Stocks of Special Irrigating Pumps, brick making plant Paddy Thrashing Machinery Sugar Mills and Contractors' & Planters' requisites always in Stock. 101

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

19 COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

FOR THE MILLION

READ THIS

ALL MERCHANTS, DEALERS, SHOPKEEPERS AND AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., (Ltd.) Calcutta.

ARE PUTTING UP

PURE INDIAN TEA in small packets of, **1**, **2** and **4** oz. sizes, for retail sale at **3** pice **6** pice and **3** annas respectively.

This is the Tea the Masses of the People like, and this is the Tea they are asking for

VERY SALEABLE! DEMAND INCREASING! QUALITY GUARANTEED PURE!

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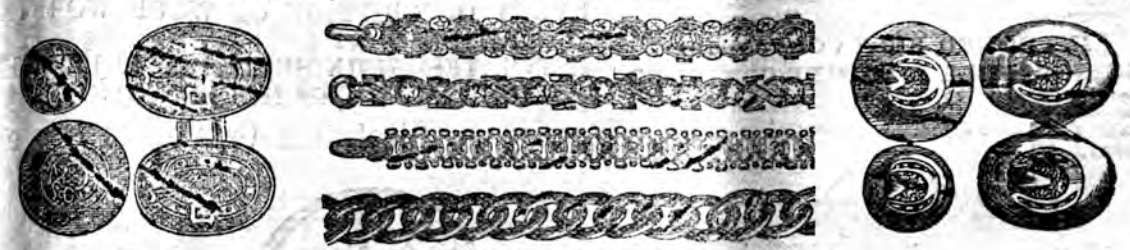

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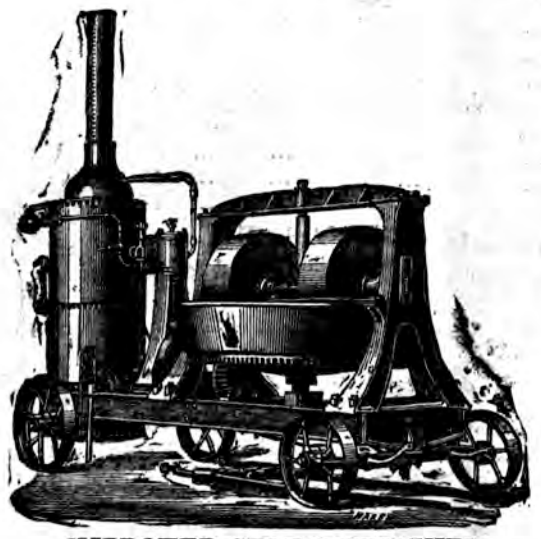

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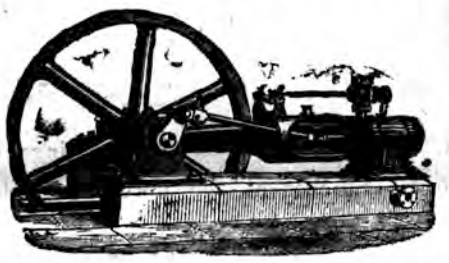

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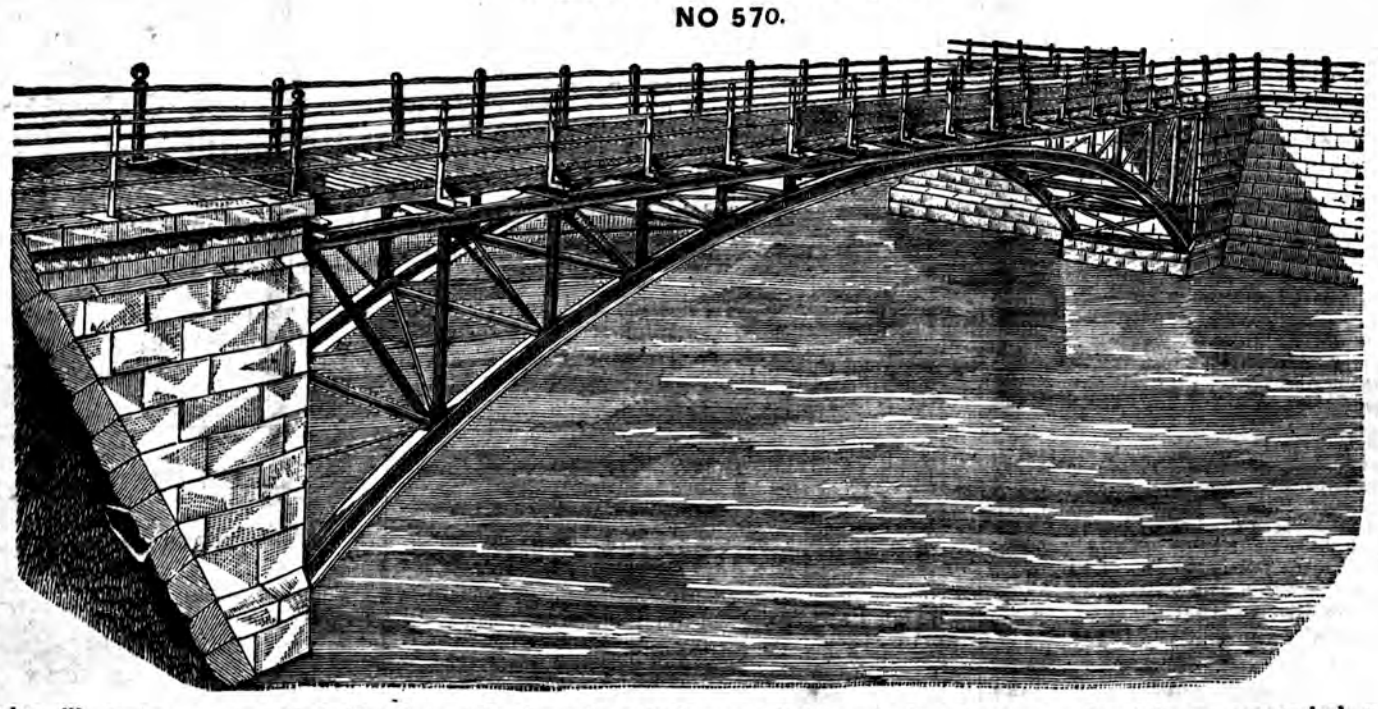

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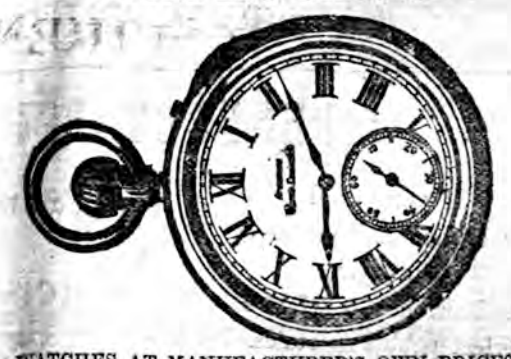

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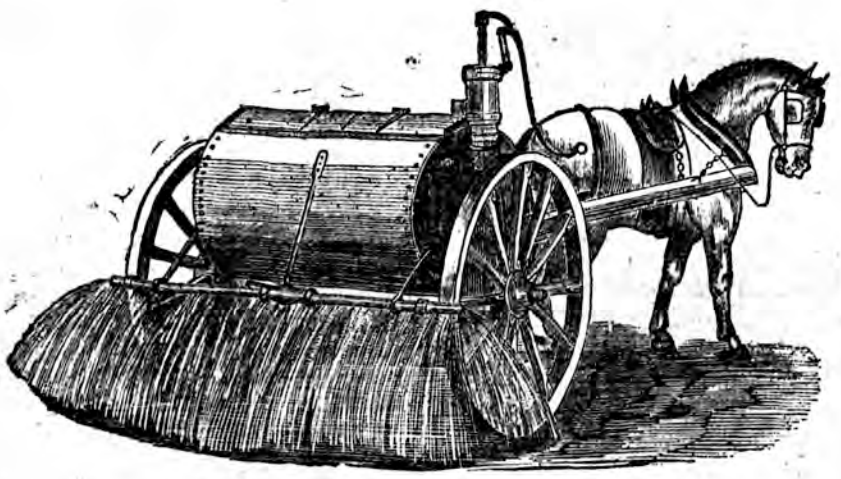

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SURAH RAJBATY.

Calcutta 28th February 1889.

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LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

Cromwell's Scotch Campaigns, 1650-51. By W. S. Douglas. (Elliot Stock.)
Dulcissima Dilectissima. A Passage in the Life of an Antiquary, etc. (Elliot Stock.)
Wives in Exile. By William Sharp. (Grant Richards.)
Willowbrake. By R. Murray Gilchrist. (Methuen.)
Dicky Monteith. A Love Story. By Tom Gallon. (Hutchinson.)

Worthy of praise and of emphatic recognition are the industry and acumen displayed by Mr. Douglas in his narrative of a very interesting episode in the biography of Oliver Cromwell and the history of Scotland. Startling, indeed, was the transformation of Scottish national effort and opinion which compelled the English Parliament of the earlier years of the Commonwealth to send Cromwell with an invading army to Scotland in the July of 1650. It had been the Scotch who paved the way for the first and greatest English revolution of the seventeenth century by their armed resistance to Charles I., yet it was they who, on his execution, took up arms on behalf of Charles II. and persisted after their defeat at Dunbar on Sept. 3, 1650, until they were finally crushed at Worcester on Sept. 3, 1651, Cromwell's "fortunate day." A Scottish Presbyterian force under Leven had fought by Cromwell's side against Charles I. at Marston Moor; it was another Scottish Presbyterian force, commanded by Leven's nephew, David Leslie, which fought for Charles II. against Cromwell at Dunbar. The complication of circumstances which led the Presbyterian Scotch to coalesce with some of their old enemies, the Scottish Royalists, against their old friends and allies of the English Parliament, is explained by Mr. Douglas with the utmost minuteness of knowledge, historical and biographical, and with perfect impartiality. The same characteristics distinguish his detailed account, almost day by day, of Cromwell's Scotch campaign from its beginning to his occupation of Perth in July 1651, when the Scots army, with Charles II., was already on its way southward to meet its doom at Worcester. It is to be regretted that Mr. Douglas's volume, so acceptable as a storehouse of information, much of it novel, should be disfigured by many eccentricities of style, as when the young Charles II. is spoken of as "this lang lad of an un-Hebraic Saul!"

A pretty and pathetic "short story" is "Dulcissima Dilectissima," which gives a title to Mr. Ferguson's little miscellany of prose and verse. A vacant half-hour may be pleasantly passed in the perusal of this tiny tome, with its protest against cruelty to animals, quaintly entitled, "In the Name of God, the Merciful." Among the verses rather noticeable is a clever adaptation, in Swiftian rhyme, from Leopardi, "The Muses' Workshop."

Mr. Sharp's new fiction may be commended to fair readers who are possessed by the idea that women ought to attempt in the way of recreation whatever is done by men. Cricketing, golfing, cycling, shooting, angling, are already among the favourite amusements of the gentler sex, and now Mr. Sharp suggests to them in yachting a new rivalry with the lords of creation. The husbands of two young, beautiful, and high-spirited women are playing truant in London, instead of remaining with their wives in Dublin. The two heroines resolve to avenge this slight, and to enjoy themselves, by taking a trip in a yacht which they charter; and to show complete independence of the male sex, the crew of four are women: there is not a man or even a boy on board. The yacht, of course, encounters storms, which test the seamanship and equanimity of the two lovely skippers, who joyously survive the ordeal. Their most dangerous adventure is when bathing from off the yacht; and though swimming is among their many accomplishments, they are being carried away by a current, but are saved from drowning by two yachtsmen who are cruising in the same waters, and whose subsequent too obtrusive attentions they very properly reject. Restored to their yacht, the two truants are pursued by their husbands, but succeed in eluding them. All's well that ends well; the two wives, after a safe return to *terra firma*, heroically rescuing their husbands, whose yacht is dashed to pieces before their eyes on the Irish coast.

There is no strain put upon our credulity in "Willowbrake," unless, indeed, the difficulty of believing in a felony committed by a noble lord should in these days be thought great. Lord Wootton tears out the page of a parish register which contained evidence that would dispossess himself and his daughter of a large property; but his daughter, coming to a knowledge of the felony, insists upon confession and restitution. Her honesty brings out in the disreputable rightful heir to the property unsuspected magnanimity, and Lord Wootton dies happy in the certainty that the daughter for whose sake he had sinned and had repented of his sin would honourably come into possession of the wealth and happiness he had committed felony to secure to her. "Willowbrake" is a very pretty story of an old-fashioned sort, and not the least pretty and old-fashioned chapter in it is the elderly courtship of a stately steward and a governess of the fine old school, in whom appeared

> The constant service of the antique world
> When service sweat for duty, not for mead.

If we cannot help sympathising with Lord Wootton in his weak and miserable lapse into crime, still less can we help our heart going out to Dicky Monteith, who also feebly fell into felony. He speculates with his brother's money, loses it, and has to thatch lie with lie to conceal the theft and prevent the truth oozing through. He is far from being an exemplary member of society, but you are always making for him the allowance of the epitaph composed by Jo Gargery—

> Wotever were the failin's on 'is part,
> Remember, reader, he wor that good at 'eart.

Indeed, we have been reminded in other ways and more than once of Dickens by some of the pleasant characters—especially by the gutter-snipe Sally—of Mr. Tom Gallon's charming love story.

A LITERARY LETTER.

The publication of the *Harmsworth Magazine* makes an epoch in the history of magazine literature. Some 800,000 copies were sold of the first number at threepence, and not less than one million were sold of the second at threepence-halfpenny. A mere numerical or financial success of this kind does not, of course, concern any of my readers, whose principal interest is in literature. I foresee, however, that these successful threepenny magazines will deal the heaviest blow that they have yet received to the American magazines in this country. Time was when *Harper's*, *Scribner*, and the *Century* were read throughout Great Britain in thousands. The sixpenny magazine has injured them here to a greater degree even than the ten-cent magazine is reported to have injured them in their own country. I should judge that the advent of the threepenny magazine will make their position more difficult than ever. For this I am sorry. Those magazines have been a perpetual delight to us, alike in the artistic nature of their production and in the admirable literature that they have steadily given to the public. In this country they were always handicapped by the fact that with much that was entirely international they interspersed a great many historical articles which could only interest citizens of the United States. But they have done, and are doing, a great work, for which every lover of literature and art should be grateful.

The threepenny magazine, however, will probably have more to answer for than this. There are not, I suppose, more than ten or twenty thousand people in this country who care very much about literature. The class, however, is a growing one, and the sixpenny magazine here and the ten-cent magazine in America are clearly considerable factors in promoting that growth. It is quite certain, however, that the threepenny magazine will mean an absolute deterioration in the literary taste of the public. You cannot cater for one million people without writing down to them at every point. Writing down to the million, you unconsciously do a great deal of harm to the few thousands who have instincts for good literature. It is for this reason, and this reason alone, that I regret the advent of the threepenny magazine. It represents the greatest triumph of the commonplace that our age has seen.

Meanwhile, there is a rumour of yet another threepenny publication, to be called the *Royal Magazine*. It is to be issued by Messrs. Pearson, Limited, although a statement has been made in the *Bookman* to the effect that Messrs. Pearson have declared that it is not being started with their capital, but is merely published by them on commission, some independent capitalist having deposited with them £50,000 for the venture. Unless this independent capitalist has other axes to grind than mere magazine proprietorship, I venture to believe that he is a very foolish person. Whatever money may be made by the investing of £50,000 in a threepenny magazine on the part of a capitalist new to the business, at least a great deal more could have been made by investing the same sum in some other form of publication, that is, always providing that the publication was successfully managed and edited.

There are only two firms, it seems to me, that could with judgment have handed £50,000 to Messrs. Pearson with a view to starting a magazine. The first of these is Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son. Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son have had a severe struggle with Messrs. Harmsworth Brothers concerning the *Harmsworth Magazine*, a struggle in which the battle has, so far as I can see, been a drawn one. They have not prevented the magazine selling to the extent of a million, although they have not sold a copy of it, but they have indirectly induced Messrs. Harmsworth Brothers to raise the price of the magazine to threepence-halfpenny. Now, I could imagine it to be a very skilful business move for Messrs. Smith and Son to float a threepenny magazine of their own, which it would be their interest to push energetically on all their bookstalls. Ultimately, of course, they would make such a magazine pay, as Messrs. Harmsworth will make their magazine pay, and, meanwhile, it would be a very clever retort to the Harmsworths.

The other firm who, I think, might very well have invested £50,000 with Messrs. Pearson are their great rivals, Messrs. Harmsworth. I could imagine that Messrs. Harmsworth recognise that the best of all competition is competition with oneself, and that an appetite for magazines grows with what it feeds on. To flood the market with a million of the *Royal Magazine* is not, it may be, in any way to injure the *Harmsworth Magazine*, but rather to increase the demand for it. On the whole, therefore, I think it would have been a clever stroke of business on the part of either Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son or Messrs. Harmsworth to have capitalised Messrs. Pearson, and to have sent this *Royal Magazine* into existence. At the same time, I do not, of course, attach much credence to the rumour about there really being an independent capitalist behind Messrs. Pearson.

Mr. Rider Haggard, whose most successful romances have been far removed from controversy, has now written a novel dealing, with great vigour, with the question of vaccination. His hero is a doctor, who is responsible for preaching a furious crusade against vaccination, while he has himself been vaccinated. The result is the decimation of a town by fever. The anti-vaccinators will, no doubt, have a great deal to say to Mr. Rider Haggard's story when it appears in print. It is curious that neither in the recent vaccination controversy nor in the considerable discussion which has naturally centred round the "Encylopædia Britannica" upon its reversion to the publishers of the *Times*, has anything been said concerning the fact that the very important article on "Vaccination" in the "Britannica," by Dr. Crichton, is a vigorous declaration *against* vaccination, although Dr. Crichton, it is understood, set forth to write the article as a partisan of the accepted medical usage.

In addition to Messrs. Dent's edition of Dickens in forty dainty volumes, there is to be a somewhat similar edition published by Messrs. Methuen. This will be edited by Mr. George Gissing, whose little book on Dickens attracted so much attention some months ago. Mr. Gissing is devoting himself with ardour to the "Introductions" to Dickens's stories. What is wanted, however, in my judgment, is an edition of Dickens for the library in single volumes, with abundant notes by some ardent student of the England and the London of fifty years ago. This would preserve for us much folk-lore that interested Dickens which is now fast sinking into oblivion. Mr. Austin Dobson, of course, is the ideal editor for such a work, although I doubt very much if he will be persuaded by any enterprising publisher to undertake it.

Mr. George Gissing's new novel, "The Town Traveller," appears this week. The publishers are Messrs. Methuen, and this would seem to represent a break with Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen, who have published Mr. Gissing's novels for some time. The only point of interest to outsiders in connection with this change of publishers is a regret that Messrs. Methuen have not brought out "The Town Traveller" uniform with the four or five other one-volume novels of Mr. Gissing that we already have on our shelves. This uniformity of an author's works is a thing which is now becoming much more general than formerly. Although Mr. Anthony Hope, for example, has five or six publishers, they have all of late, by special arrangement with him, produced his books in practically identical form.

A correspondent (writing on Aug. 30) sends me the following—

As a reader of your "Literary Letter" in *The Illustrated London News* for a long time past, your remarks in last Saturday's issue were particularly interesting to me. I am very anxious, and I may say curious, to read "Omar Khayyám," especially after what you have mentioned several times previously in *The Illustrated*; and I often see extracts quoted in the *Echo*. But it is a forbidden book to a poor student like myself, for I cannot afford the half-guinea, nor have I been able to borrow it from any lending library. Therefore, if you can induce Messrs. Macmillan to issue a cheaper edition of "Omar Khayyám," I, for one, would be much gratified.

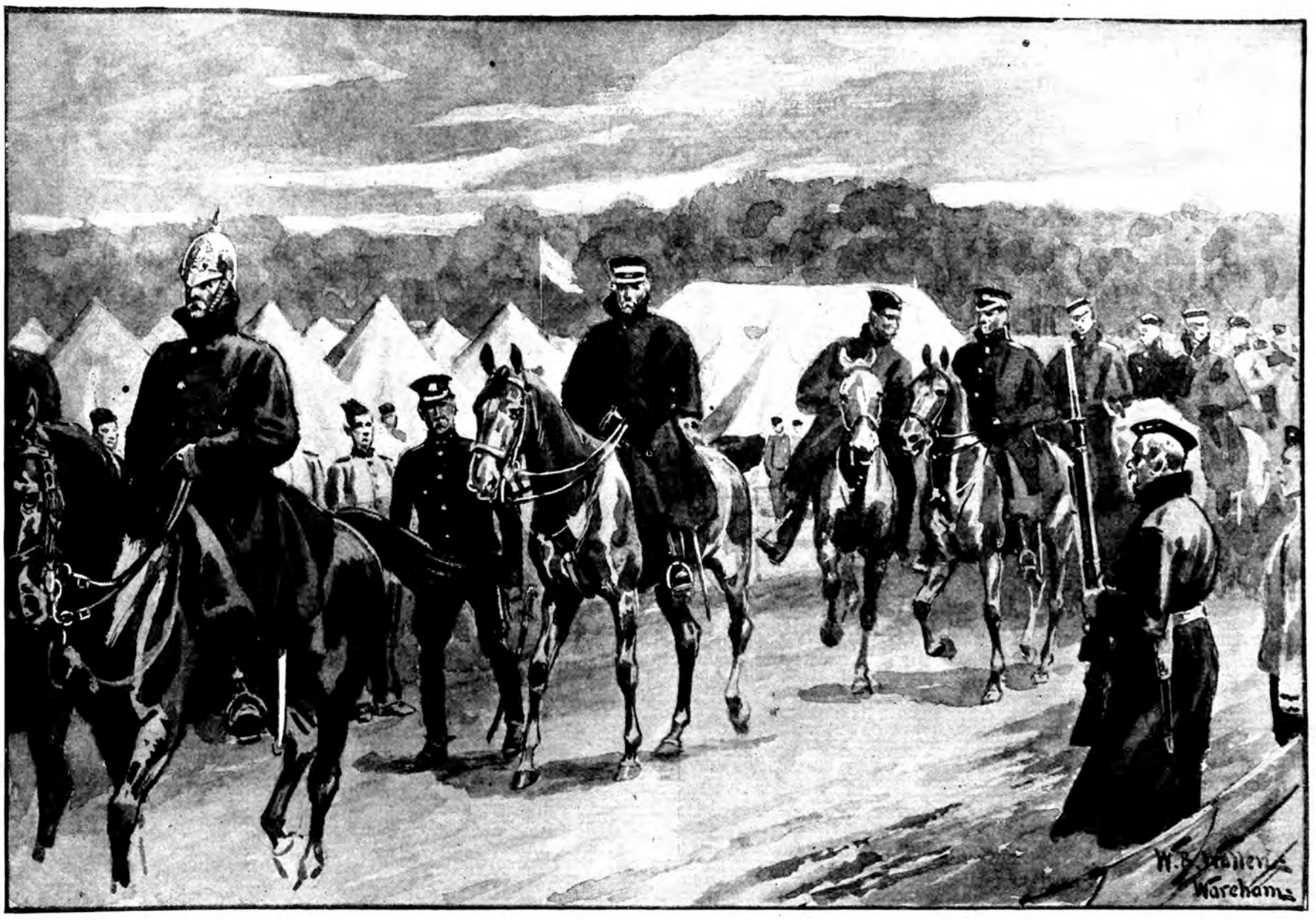
Of course, the question of a cheap edition of FitzGerald's poem is purely a matter of business, over which the publishers are not likely to submit to any dictation. If it pays them better to sell, say, three hundred copies a year at half-a-guinea than it would pay them to sell three thousand at half-a-crown, they are likely to continue to sell the half-guinea copies; and who is there that will blame them? When the cheap edition is forthcoming, it will probably be found that most of the people who have talked so much about a cheap edition will have already secured pirated copies, and that the publishers will not have gained much by the transaction. Nevertheless, I count it absolutely for cant when certain paragraphists suggest that FitzGerald himself would have been very much disgusted at any attempt to make his work more popular. That may have been his mood while in his Woodbridge home; it would not be his mood, I am confident, if he could speak to us from his quiet resting-place in Boulge Churchyard, and could see the growing audience, among all classes, that his fine poem has gained with the gathering years. He would be much more vexed, I am sure, that a long article upon him should appear in the September *Idler*, in which his name is spelt *Fitzgerald* throughout, and not *FitzGerald*. This, to him, would have meant that he was being robbed of his kinship with the house of Kildare, and that the Woodbridge squire would not readily have forgiven, any more than Sir Walter Scott would have forgiven an attempt to deprive him of his clanship with the house of Buccleuch.

In reply to my strictures on Mr. Edward Clodd for suggesting that the Omar Khayyám Club would not be honoured by the dedication of a new edition of FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat" to the club, Mr. Clodd writes to me as follows: "I do not consider that FitzGerald's poem should be dedicated by a bookselling company to the Omar or any other club, or, in fact, to any literary association at all. Dedications are the monopoly of the author, not of those who sell his wares." Doubtless there is something to be said for this, but Mr. Clodd's guns are spiked by the fact that it was the President of the Omar Khayyám Club who suggested to Messrs. Macmillan that they might dedicate their new edition to that club; and an immediate compliance with the suggestion cannot be taken otherwise than in good part. A second point in Mr. Clodd's letter is, however, of more importance. He insists that Messrs. Macmillan and Mr. Aldis Wright are committing an act not less reprehensible than that of the pirates in publishing "Omar Khayyám" in a separate form at all. "I have documentary evidence," he adds, "as to FitzGerald's directions against that, and hitherto Mr. Aldis Wright has always stood out firmly against a separate issue of the poem."

Meanwhile, the Omar Khayyám Club held a very successful dinner at Great Marlowe on Saturday last. The chair was taken by Mr. Henry Norman, and he was supported on the right and left by Sir William Brampton Gurdon, of Treasury fame, and Sir George Scott Robertson, the hero of Chitral. Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, Mr. C. L. Hind, of the *Academy*, and Professor Percy Gardner, the well-known classical archæologist, were among the guests present. No attempt was made at speech-making; a few words from the president, Mr. Norman, and a few words from his successor, Mr. L. F. Austin, made up the sum total of oratorical display. The rest was all pleasant geniality and quiet friendliness. A reporter who made an effort to obtain admission was promptly refused by the secretary, and it was generally agreed that publicity was no longer to be cultivated in any shape or form by the club, which henceforth aspires to a companionable obscurity.

C. K. S.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES IN WILTS AND DORSET.



LORD WOLSELEY INSPECTING THE CAMP OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

LORD WOLSELEY, SIR EVELYN WOOD, AND STAFF WATCHING A CAVALRY FIELD-DAY ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল ৴০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌছার ইন্‌টিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১৷৷, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১৷৷ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, পারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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